

May 1996

**IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF CHILE FOR
PORCINE SEMEN EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES**

The semen must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian accredited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the semen to be exported. Additional information shall include:

1. Identification

- a. Name and address of the center producing the semen.
- b. Identification of the donor boar.
- c. Date of collection of the semen.
- d. Identification of the ampoules, straws, and tubes of semen.
- e. Date donor boar(s) was admitted into the center.
- f. Number of doses from each donor.
- g. Amount (units) in each straw, ampoule, or tube.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

2. The United States is free of the following diseases:

African swine fever, swine vesicular disease, Teschen's disease, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, and hog cholera (classical swine fever) without vaccination.

3. The animals originate from a State that has been free of vesicular stomatitis during the past 12 months prior to exportation.

4. The center producing the semen:

- a. is isolated from other livestock facilities.
- b. is under the direct supervision of a USDA-accredited veterinarian.
- c. only allows the entry of donors which have cleared the pre-entry isolation testing requirements.
- d. keeps a health record of all resident boars.
- e. The herd at the center is a validated brucellosis-free herd and is free of tuberculosis.
- f. The herd at the center is pseudorabies qualified-free and vaccination against the disease is not practiced at the center.

5. Of the animals residing at the center:

- a. Originated from premises which
 - during the past 2 years, have not been known to be clinically affected with pseudorabies, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS), transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE), and porcine respiratory coronavirus (PRCV).

-where no clinical evidence of transmissible diseases has been observed within the 12 months prior to collection of the semen for export to Chile.

- b. All donor boars are tested at least once every 12 months for the following diseases:

- pseudorabies
- brucellosis (Brucella suis)
- tuberculosis
- leptospirosis
- TGE and porcine respiratory coronavirus
- PRRS

6. Of the donor boar:

- a. The donor boar was born in the United States or has been in the United States for at least 12 months prior to semen collection.
- b. The donor boar has resided at the center for at least 3 months prior to collection of the semen for export to Chile and has not been used for natural service during that time.
- c. Six months prior to, or between 30-120 days after, the collection of the semen for export to Chile, the donor boar was subjected to the following treatments and was tested with negative results to the following diseases:

- Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination (negative at 1:400 dilution) for serotypes canicola, hardjo, icterohemorrhagica, pomona, and grippotyphosa ;

OR

Treatment with an antimicrobial (describe); OR

vaccination.
- Pseudorabies: SN (dilution of 1:4); OR ELISA test
- Brucellosis: (B. suis) standard tube or standard plate test (negative at 1:50); OR card test; OR ELISA test ; OR complement fixation (CF) test (negative at 1:8).
- Tuberculosis: Intradermal tuberculin using mammalian PPD applied according to established standards.
- Porcine parvovirus: Hemagglutination inhibition with titers not higher than 1:256; OR vaccination
- TGE and PRCV: Either two ELISA tests or two SN tests at least 30 days but no more than 6 months apart. Only semen collected at least 30 days prior to the second negative tests qualifies for export to Chile.
- Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome:

Either two immunofluorescent antibody assay (IFA) tests or two immunoperoxidase (IPMA) tests at least 30 days but no more than 6 months apart. Only semen collected at least 30 days prior to the second negative tests qualifies for export to Chile.
- Vesicular Stomatitis: if the facility is in a free zone (State where no VS has been reported to occur during the past 12 months), ELISA test, or SN test at 1:8.

7. The semen was extended using additives/diluents not containing pathogenic organisms to which quantities of appropriate antibiotics were incorporated following industry recognized standards.
8. After its collection and until its exportation to Chile, the semen was stored in containers with semen meeting the same sanitary standards required for export to Chile. Only sterilized equipment and fresh liquid nitrogen, used for no other purpose, have been used for storing the semen.

NOTES :

1. At its discretion, the Division of Animal Health of Chile may request and/or conduct additional testing or treatments.
2. As of July 1, 1993, Chile dropped the requirement for consulate endorsement.